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EXAMINER

CULLER, JILL E

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2854

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/587,049	Applicant(s) BERNARD ET AL.	
	Examiner Jill E. Culler	Art Unit 2854	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 69-78,80-89,91-93 and 95-134 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 69-78,80-89,91-93 and 95-134 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 September 2010 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 3,877,370 to Hantscho in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,699,735 to Stein et al., EP 257390 to Kepert and U.S. Patent No. 4,895,356 to Rudolph.

With respect to claim 69, Hantscho teaches a printing press comprising: at least first and second printing unit modules, each of said first and second printing unit modules including at least one forme cylinder and at least one transfer cylinder, at least one of said forme cylinder and said transfer cylinder in said first printing unit module having a first diameter, at least one of said forme cylinder and said transfer cylinder in said second printing module having a second diameter, said second diameter being different from said first diameter; each said printing unit module being usable to print a web of material in offset printing and having a printing unit module print section length, said printing unit module print section lengths for said first and second printing unit modules being different from each other; a printing press frame adapted to receive a selected one of said at least first and second printing unit modules, said web to be inked by said printing press having said printing unit module print section length in accordance

Art Unit: 2854

with said selected one of said at least first and second printing unit modules that is selectively secured in said printing press frame.

Hantscho does not teach said first printing unit module having a first drive motor and said second printing unit module having a second drive motor, or at least one folding apparatus in said printing press and having a folding apparatus section length which is changeable; at least one positionally regulatable drive motor usable to drive said at least one folding apparatus; means for separating said web into signatures, each having said printing unit module print section length in response to said selective securement of said one of said at least first and second printing unit modules in said printing press frame; and a folding blade cylinder in said at least one folding apparatus and having at least three signature leading end holding systems and at least three associated folding blades, a distance between each one of said associated holding systems and folding blades being changeable in accordance with said printing unit module print section length in response to said selective securement of said one of said at least first and second printing unit modules in said printing press frame.

Stein et al. teaches a printing press comprising a printing unit module, 10, having a direct drive motor, 5. See column 3, line 59 - column 4, line 11 and Figs. 1-2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include an individual drive motor for each of the first and second printing unit modules, as taught by Stein et al., in order to simplify the coupling between the printing unit modules and the press and allow for greater freedom of operation for the printing unit modules.

Kepert teaches teach at least one folding apparatus for a printing press having a folding apparatus section length which is changeable; at least one drive motor usable to drive said at least one folding apparatus; means for separating said web into signatures having said variable print section lengths; and a folding blade cylinder in said at least one folding apparatus and having at least three signature leading end holding systems and at least three associated folding blades, a distance between each one of said associated holding systems and folding blades being changeable in accordance with said variable print section length.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include a folding apparatus, as taught by Kepert, in order to produce a cut and folded printed product.

Rudolf teaches a folding apparatus for a printing press having a positionally regulatable drive motor. See column 2, lines 41-48 and column 6, lines 6-26.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Hantscho to further include a positionally regulatable drive motor for the folding apparatus, as taught by Rudolf, in order to be able to change the operation of the motor remotely.

With respect to claim 70, Kepert teaches that said means for separating said web includes at least one cutting cylinder pair forming a cutting gap through which said web passes.

With respect to claims 71-73, although Kepert does not explicitly teach that said cutting cylinder pair is driven at a preset speed which is independent of a web speed of

Art Unit: 2854

said web, driven clocked in accordance with a clock rate of at least one of said forme cylinder and said transfer cylinder in said printing unit, or driven at a pre-set ratio of a number of revolutions with respect to a number of revolutions of one of said forme cylinder and said transfer cylinder, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art that the speed of the cutting cylinder must be related to the parameters of the printing press in order to produce a printed product which is sized appropriately and therefore these methods would have been obvious methods of achieving an appropriate speed.

With respect to claim 74, Kepert teaches a collection cylinder in said folding apparatus having two multi-armed instrument supports that are displaceable with respect to said other.

With respect to claims 75-76, Rudolf teaches a positionally regulated drive motor for a folding apparatus is a servo motor and is independent of other functional elements of said printing press. See column 2, lines 41-48 and column 6, lines 6-26.

With respect to claim 80, Kepert teaches said folding apparatus is one of a variable 5:5 system or 7:7 system.

With respect to claim 82, Kepert teaches said printing unit is a web offset printing unit.

With respect to claim 84, Hantscho teaches each said printing unit module includes selectively interchangeable forme cylinders each having a diameter different from other ones of said selectively interchangeable forme cylinders.

With respect to claim 85, Hantscho teaches each said printing unit module includes selectively interchangeable transfer cylinders each having a diameter different from other ones of said selectively interchangeable transfer cylinders.

With respect to claims 86-87, although Hantscho does not explicitly teach the claimed cylinder circumferences, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art that desirable cylinder circumferences would be directly related to the desired size of the printed pages and therefore would be a mere matter of functional choice having no patentable significance.

With respect to claim 88, Hantscho teaches a printing press comprising: at least one printing unit to print a printed section on a web of material and having a printed section length that is variable, said at least one printing unit including a forme cylinder with a forme cylinder diameter and a transfer cylinder with a transfer cylinder diameter.

Hantscho does not teach a separate drive motor for said forme cylinder and said transfer cylinder in said at least one printing unit, at least one folding apparatus in said printing press and assigned to said at least one printing unit, said folding apparatus having a folded section length that is variable in accordance with said printed section length printed on said web of material by said at least one printing unit; a folding blade cylinder in said folding apparatus and including a holding system and a folding blade; at least one positionally controlled electric motor usable to drive said folding blade cylinder of said folding apparatus independently of said printing press; and a control device usable to set a distance between said holding system and said folding blade of said folding blade cylinder as a function of said printing section length and in accordance

Art Unit: 2854

with said diameter of said one of said forme cylinder and said transfer cylinder by remote control.

Stein et al. teaches a printing press comprising a printing unit module, 10, having a direct drive motor, 5. See column 3, line 59 - column 4, line 11 and Figs. 1-2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include a separate drive motor for the printing unit, as taught by Stein et al., in order to simplify the coupling between the printing unit and the press and allow for greater freedom of operation for the printing unit.

Kepert teaches a folding apparatus having a folded section length that is variable; a folding blade cylinder in said folding apparatus and including a holding system and a folding blade; at least one electric motor usable to drive at least one cylinder of said folding apparatus independently of said printing press; and a control device usable to set a distance between said holding system and said folding blade of said folding blade cylinder by remote control.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include a folding apparatus, as taught by Kepert, in order to produce a cut and folded printed product. Although Kepert does not explicitly teach the set distance is a function of said diameter of one of said forme cylinder and said transfer cylinder, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that this must be the case in order to maintain a useful size of folded product.

Art Unit: 2854

Rudolf teaches a folding apparatus for a printing press having a positionally regulatable drive motor. See column 2, lines 41-48 and column 6, lines 6-26.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Hantscho to further include a positionally regulatable drive motor for the folding apparatus, as taught by Rudolf, in order to be able to change the operation of the motor remotely.

With respect to claims 91, Hantscho teaches a fitting system usable to secure said modules in said frame.

With respect to claims 97-98, Hantscho teaches a module transport system usable with said printing press for transporting a module to and from said frame, wherein said transport system is a crane.

With respect to claims 99-100, Hantscho teaches at least one inking system ink application roller in each said modular printing unit and at least two ink application rollers in each said modular printing unit.

With respect to claims 101-102, Hantscho teaches at least one dampening fluid application roller in each said modular printing unit and at least two dampening fluid application rollers in each said modular printing unit.

With respect to claim 110, although Hantscho and Kepert do not explicitly teach that said web of material has a width of greater than 2000 mm, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the width of the web of material would be dependent upon the size of the rest of the press and of

Art Unit: 2854

the desired product and therefore would be a mere matter of functional choice having no patentable significance.

With respect to claims 111-112, Hantscho teaches four of said printing unit modules in said printing press, wherein said web of material is printed in several colors in said four printing unit modules.

With respect to claim 116, Hantscho teaches a web conditioning device in said printing press and usable to regulate at least one of web tension and web edges.

With respect to claims 117-118, Hantscho teaches a web drying installation in said printing press, wherein said web of material is dried in said drying installation after having been printed.

With respect to claim 121, Hantscho teaches one of a web draw-in device and a web cutting device in said printing press.

With respect to claim 127, Hantscho teaches at least one web interception device in said printing press.

With respect to claim 131, Kepert teaches said holding systems are one of gripper systems and spur needle systems.

With respect to claims 132-133, Hantscho teaches, in a first operational state, said transfer cylinder supports a first rubber blanket and has a first diameter, and in a second operational state said transfer cylinder supports a second rubber blanket and has a second diameter. Although Hantscho does not explicitly teach said first and second diameters differing by at least 5 mm or 10 mm, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art that desirable cylinder circumferences would be

Art Unit: 2854

directly related to the desired size of the printed pages and therefore would be a mere matter of functional choice having no patentable significance.

With respect to claim 134, Kepert teaches a control system adapted to set said distance between said holding system and said associated folding blade. Although Kepert does not explicitly teach the set distance is a function of said diameter of one of said forme cylinder and said transfer cylinder, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that this must be the case in order to maintain a useful size of folded product.

Claim 77 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf, as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,676,056 to Stein.

With respect to claim 77, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except that said folding apparatus includes a folding cylinder portion and a delivery cylinder portion each of which is driven independently of the other by a separate drive motor.

Stein teaches a folding unit having an independent motor.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include a servo motor,

Art Unit: 2854

independent of other functions of the printing press, as taught by Stein, in order to more flexibly drive the folding system and the delivery system.

Claim 78 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf, as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,689,041 to Lanvin et al.

With respect to claim 78, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except for a folding jaw cylinder, including springs, in said folding apparatus.

Lanvin et al. teaches a folding apparatus having a folding jaw cylinder, including springs, in said folding apparatus.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include a folding jaw cylinder, as taught by Lanvin et al. in order to

Claims 81, 122-126, and 130 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,899,026 to Weis

Art Unit: 2854

With respect to claim 81, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except that said folding apparatus is a cover folding apparatus.

Weis teaches a folding apparatus which is a cover folding apparatus.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to fold a cover in addition to regular pages in order to assemble a printed article with a cover.

With respect to claims 122-126, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except for a web turning device in said printing press, at least one longitudinal web former in said printing press, at least one web gluing device in said at least one former and a superstructure system in said printing press.

Weis teaches a web turning device in said printing press, at least one longitudinal web former in said printing press, at least one web gluing device in said at least one former and a superstructure system in said printing press.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include said printing press features, as taught by Weis, in order to more effectively process the printed matter.

With respect to claim 130, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-

Art Unit: 2854

112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except for a plurality of said printing presses, operable in parallel, and a common web folding apparatus.

Weis teaches a plurality of printing presses, operable in parallel, and a common web folding apparatus.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to have a plurality of presses, as taught by Weis, in order to print more pages simultaneously and assemble them in a common folding apparatus.

Claims 83 and 95-96 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf, as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view U.S. Patent No. 5,718,172 to Ruckmann et al.

With respect to claim 83, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except said printing unit is a waterless offset printing unit.

Ruckman et al. teaches a waterless offset printing unit.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to act as a waterless offset printing unit in order to be able to simplify the printing apparatus.

Art Unit: 2854

With respect to claims 95-96, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except that said at least two modules can each be operable as an imprinter for a flying plate change.

Ruckmann et al. teaches printing units which are operable as an imprinter for a flying plate change.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to have printing units operate as imprinter units so that the printing process can be continued during a plate changing operation in order to improve printing efficiency.

Claim 89 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view U.S. Patent No. 6,539,857 to Weschenfelder

With respect to claim 89, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except at least one of said forme cylinder and said transfer cylinder is adjustably seated on each said module.

Weschenfelder teaches cylinders which are adjustably seated in a movable printing unit module.

Art Unit: 2854

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include adjustable cylinder seating, as taught by Weschenfelder, in order to be able to easily move the cylinders in the module with respect to one another.

Claim 92 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view U.S. Patent No. 6,612,234 to Hess.

With respect to claim 92, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except a quick-release system usable for connecting said module to at least one of air supply and water supply and electrical supply in said frame.

Hess teaches a printing module connected to a frame using a quick release system for at least one of air supply, water supply and electrical supply.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include a quick-release system, as taught by Hess, in order to be able to easily connect and disconnect the modules from the press.

Art Unit: 2854

Claims 93, 103 and 119 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf, as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view U.S. Patent No. 4,887,531 to Ichikawa et al.

With respect to claim 93, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except two forme cylinders and two transfer cylinders in each of said modules.

Ichikawa et al. teaches a printing press having printing modules with two forme cylinders and two transfer cylinders in each module.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include two forme cylinders and two transfer cylinders in each module in order to be able to print on both sides of the web at the same time.

With respect to claim 103, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except at least one of inking systems and dampening systems in said printing press frame.

Ichikawa et al. teaches a printing press having removable modules and at least one of inking systems and dampening systems in said printing press frame.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to have inking and dampening

Art Unit: 2854

systems in the printing press frame, as taught by Ichikawa et al. so that the removable modules can be smaller.

With respect to claim 119, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except a web cooling device in said web drying installation and adapted to cool said web of material.

Ichikawa et al. teaches a web cooling device.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include a web cooling device, as taught by Ichikawa et al., in order to be able to bring the web back to a more manageable temperature after applying heat to dry the ink.

Claims 104-107 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view U.S. PG PUB 2004/0231536 to Gerner et al.

With respect to claims 104-107, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except for an independent drive mechanism for each of said one of inking systems and dampening systems in said printing press frame, or in said module wherein said independent drive motor is a positionally regulated electric motor.

Art Unit: 2854

Gerner et al. teaches a printing press having independent drive motors.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include independent drive motors, as taught by Gerner et al. in order to more flexibly control the drive of the press systems.

Claims 108-109 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view U.S. Patent No. 2,350,580 to Blackley et al.

With respect to claims 108-109, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except that each said module has a closed oil chamber and said printing press frame has a closed oil chamber.

Blackley et al. teaches a closed oil chamber.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include closed oil chambers for the modules and the printing press frame in order to prevent leakage of the lubricating oil.

Claims 113-115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82,

Art Unit: 2854

84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view of GB 1375273 to Rombout

With respect to claims 113-115, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except a roll changer and roll support straps in said roll changer usable to support a roll of said material to be printed, wherein said roll support straps are driven by means of a drive mechanism.

Rombout teaches a roll changer having roll support straps in said roll changer usable to support a roll of said material to be printed, wherein said roll support straps are driven by means of a drive mechanism.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include a roll changer having roll support straps, as taught by Rombout, in order to more securely support the web rolls to be supplied to the printing press.

Claim 120 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,209,454 to Christmann et al.

With respect to claim 120, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-

Art Unit: 2854

112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except for a web dampening device in said web drying installation.

Christmann et al. teaches a web dampening device in a web drying installation.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include a web dampening device in a web installation, as taught by Christmann et al., in order to better condition the web for folding and forming operations.

Claims 128-129 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hantscho in view of Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf as applied to claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, and 131-134 above, and further in view U.S. Patent No. 5,638,752 to Hartung et al.

With respect to claims 128-129, Hantscho, Stein et al., Kepert and Rudolf teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 69-76, 80, 82, 84-88, 91, 97-102, 110-112, 116-118, 121, 127, 131-134, except for at least one web coating device in said printing press, wherein said coating installation is usable for coating said web of material with a silicon layer.

Hartung et al. teaches at least one web coating device in a printing press usable for coating said web of material.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Hantscho to include a web coating device, as taught by Hartung et al. in order to add an additional coating to the printed

Art Unit: 2854

product. Although Hartung et al. does not explicitly teach the coating is a silicon layer, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the web coating device of Hartung et al. is usable to apply a wide variety of well-known coatings including silicon.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed September 15, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments with respect to the positionally regulate motor have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In response to applicant's argument that Kepert does not teach the web can be cut into signatures of variable length, the teaching that the web can be cut into either full signatures or half length signatures is considered to be sufficient to teach a variable length. Although this is not the same as the disclosed change from cylinders of one length to another, no particular limitations have been claimed with respect to the "variable" length, and furthermore, the change from a "full" length to a "half" length shows the apparatus to be capable of a change in length and therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to consider other changes in length as well.

In response to applicant's argument that Kepert does not teach that the selection of the signature length would be a function of the selective securement of one of the first and second printing unit modules in the printing press frame, this does not appear to be

Art Unit: 2854

a structural limitation, but rather a recitation of the intended use of the structure. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In this case, the prior art structure is capable of the change from one length to another and, as such, is considered to meet the limitations as claimed.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jill E. Culler whose telephone number is (571)272-2159. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10:00-6:00.

Art Unit: 2854

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

jec

/Jill E. Culler/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2854